

macropterous ♂, Rietfontein, 4.12.06 (SANC, TM, LU, JAS, RTS).

Felisacodes Bergroth

Rhodesiella Poppius, 1914a, pp. 64–65 (preocc.).

Felisacodes Bergroth, 1926, p. 64 (new name).—Odhiambo, 1967, p. 1681.

Madagascariella Carvalho, 1953a, pp. 44–45. **New Synonymy.**

Odhiambo (1967) noted that until the male genitalia of *Felisacodes* were examined the correct tribal placement of the genus could not be determined. I have dissected both the male and female genitalia of *F. bryocorina* (Poppius) from South Africa. Those of the male are typical of the Orthotylini, with a membranous vesica lacking spiculi. The female has well developed K-structures which unquestionably places *Felisacodes* in the Orthotylini. *Zanchiella* is the most closely related genus.

Odhiambo (1967) examined the holotype of *Madagascariella longipides* Carvalho and noted that it and *Felisacodes* were extremely closely related, if not congeneric. I have also compared specimens of *F. bryocorina* with the holotype of *M. longipides* in the Paris Museum. The structure and coloration of the two are very similar, the most obvious difference being a more strongly rugose pronotum in *Madagascariella*. I do not believe this feature to be generically significant and therefore synonymize *Madagascariella* Carvalho with *Felisacodes* Bergroth.

List of described species of *Felisacodes*

bryocorina Poppius (*Rhodesiella*), 1914a, p. 65. Rhodesia; South Africa.

dibuora Odhiambo (*Felisacodes*), 1967, pp. 1681–1683. Cameroon.

longipides Carvalho (*Madagascariella*), 1953, pp. 44–45. Madagascar.

Felisacodes bryocorina (Poppius)

Figure 10

Rhodesiella bryocorina Poppius, 1914a, p. 65.

Felisacodes bryocorina Carvalho, Dutra, and Becker, 1960, pp. 462–463.

Felisacodes bryocorina can be distinguished from all other South African mirids by the elongate body (total length 4.12 mm., maximum width 1.04 mm.), the hyaline hemelytra, the row of punctures